BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

Saturday, October 10, 1840.

THE *Victoria* Steamer came into Harbour this morning at 5 A. M. having left Suez on the 25th September at one P. M. she reached Aden on the 1st and left it on the 2nd.—The following is the list of *Passengers*.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Captain Ewart, Mr. Erskine, Lieutenant Rathbone, Mr. Powell, Mr. Dunman, Mr. Daly, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Whitehouse, and Mr. Stockham Indian Navy. Mr. Black and one Native Passenger. There were 70 Boxes of Letters and Papers, one of the largest Mails that have ever arrived in Bombay.

The *Victoria* has made her voyage in 14 days and 15 hours. The Packet Agent at Malta detained the Mail there for four days under the apprehension that hostilities in Egypt would prevent its proceeding by that route. If it had not been for this delay, this would have been the quickest transit from home on record. From Egypt we learn that although no war is yet declared, that it is the general belief there, that the present is the last Mail we shall have by that route for some time, although the MALTA PORTAPOGLIO says, that it is not the intention of Mahommed Ali, to interrupt the transit of the Mails through Egypt provided Alexandria be not blockaded, we trust however that arrangements will be entered into by the Persian Gulf. We must now turn our attention to the News of the Month and on looking over our Files of Papers we are sorry to see they are generally devoid of interest. The most important is that there is to be no War with France after all the gasconading of the French Press, and Louis Philippe with his accustomed sagacity appears to have saved his country and all Europe from a blaze of hostility to which when once set a light, there appeared likely to be no abatement of its duration and destructiveness. The note of Lord Palmerston to M. Guizot explains the motives which animated the four Powers in making a separate treaty with the Sultan. Prince Louis Napoleon has been making a mad attempt at Boulogne to revolutionize France at the head of only 57 persons. General Montholon Napoleon's Aide-de-Camp was of the number, they were almost all seized and taken to Paris. Poor General Montholon was wounded and not likely to recover. At home the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament on the 11th of August demands the first attention. Like all other Royal Speeches it sets out with the usual assurances of peaceful intentions from all the Foreign Powers, notices the termination of the Civil War in Spain, and the contemplated withdrawal of the British Naval Force from its Northern Coasts, speaks of the settlement of the Sulphur Question with Naples of a sum of money to be received from the Portuguese, and then comes the allusion to the treaty in conjunction with Austria, Russia and Prussia with the Sultan in which *no mention* is *made of* France at all, and no allusion to her designs or intentions. The China expedition is slightly touched upon, then the Assent to Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, the Church, and Canada Bills, and the state of the West Indies, the good behaviour of the Negroes &c., wind up the affair. Altogether it is very unsatisfactory and to use a vulgar phrase is "as full of emptiness" as any production of the kind we ever perused, Mr. Poulett Thompson, Governor General of Canada has been made a Peer by the title of Lord Sydenham. The proceedings in Parliament are very few on account of the Prorogation on the 11th of August, and generally unimportant, the only thing worth recording is the answer of Lord Palmerston to a motion made by Mr. Hume, for an "address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct any conventions between Austria, Russia," Prussia and England with reference to the affairs of Turkey, to be laid before the House. Lord Palmerston replied at great length and denied any disposition on the part of Great Britain to abandon the alliance with France, and that he had every hope and confidence this measure would not interfere in the good feeling which exists between the Two Countries. We have received a Malta Times of the 10th of September which contains all the News from the Mediterranean, and refer our readers to extracts generally for all minor points of intelligence.

Latest Intelligence ½ past 4.

We have just heard that Beirout has been bombarded by the English fleet, and that English and Austrian Troops have been landed. Colonel Hodges had embarked on board an English Man of war off Alexandria and Mahommed Ali had declared this should be the last English mail that should pass through Egypt. Ibrahim Pacha was on full march for Constantinople. Great excitement prevailed in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY SPEECH.

AUGUST 11.—At ten minutes after two, the discharge of guns and the merry peal of the bells of St. Margaret's church without the building, announced the arrival of her Majesty, and in ten minutes afterwards the procession entered the House. The Earl of Shaftesbury bore the cap of maintenance, and Viscount Melbourne carried the swords of state immediately before the Queen. Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty, who was led to the Throne by her Royal Consort. Her Majesty was attired in white satin, trimmed with lace, and the stomacher was gorgeously trimmed with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a coronet of diamonds upon her brow.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Duncannon, and other chief officers of state, having ranged themselves on the right and left of her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor being placed immediately on her right, her Majesty desired that their lordships should be seated. Prince Albert then assumed his seat in the chair which had been provided for him.

Sir August Clifford, principal usher of the black rod, then proceeded to the House of Commons, for the purpose of commanding the attendance of that honourable house in the House of Lords.

In a few minutes he returned, conducting the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons.

The Speaker then addressed her Majesty in the usual terms: after which the Lord Chancellor knelt at the foot of the throne and presented to her Majesty the copy of her speech, which

Her Majesty was pleased to read as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this Session of Parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace.

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have had to stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of the French.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to thier country under the stipulations of the Convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without imparing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces.

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquility at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country and to the general welfare of making my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the perintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

The extreme distinctness with which her Majesty read this speech, rendered every word of it perfectly audible in the most remote ocenoorners of the House. Her Majesty appeared ocne to falter slightly, but immediately recovered her self-possession, and concluded her task most admirably.

The Lord Chancellor then said; It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, 8th of October, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 8th day of October next

The procession was then re-formed in the same order as before, and her Majesty taking the hand of her royal consort, immediately quitted the house, graciously acknowledging the obeisances of her subjects as she passed through the assembled throng.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, quitted the House soon after her Majesty, being respectfully saluted as they retired.

The ceremony in the House occupied a little more than 20 minutes, her Majesty having retired at about 15 minutes before three o'clock.

Their lordships then separated.

LONDON, 27th August.—If Mehemet Ali refuse to accept the ultimatum of the Powers, the impression at present is, that England, Austria, and Russia, will blockade the coast of Syria, and invite the Syrians to throw off the Egyptian yoke. It is not intended to interfere with the commerce of Syria or Egypt, so that merchantmen of all nations will suffer no interruption in their traffic with these countries. The blockade will amount to no more than the prevention of any co-operation of Mehemet Ali's fleet with the army of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria. What course will be taken to prevent the march of Ibrahim upon Constantinople, has not yet been indicated to the public; but we trust the defeuce of the Turkish Capital is not to be committed to the Russian Troops now encamped on the shores of the Black Sea.—(Sun)

We learn from Paris that, unless some unforeseen incident produce a collision, no danger of war between France and the rest of Europe actually exists, or need be apprehended. Our correspondence refers to the numerous statements in the French papers, that immense preparations in anticipation of hostilities, were in progress in France, which statements averred that 100,000 muskets had been sent from Vincennes to Strasburg, and elsewhere in the Eastern departments of France. "This assertion," says our correspondent," I deny. No single stand of arms has been issued from Vincennes in consequence of the alleged difference between France and her allies respecting Eastern affairs, or in expectation of those hostilities which a portion of the French press is so industriously endeavouring to occasion, between France and Great Britain, for to the latter power principally is the venom and the rancour of these worthy persons, the journalists, directed."—(Times.)

SPAIN.

The British force so long in the north of Spain has evacuated St. Sebastian and returned to England.

The Queen and Queen Regent, at present at Valencia, are not expected in Madrid before the middle of October.

The Queen Regent on the 2nd August reviewed the troops for the entertainment of Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg, who paid a visit to her Majesty on his road from Malaga to France. The etiquette of the Spanish Court does not permit public honours to be paid to foreign princes in towns where the Sovereign resides; therefore the Prince was only visited, and not publicly entertained, by the civil and military authorities of Barcelona.

The following is the Ministry:—M. Valentine Ferraz, President of the Council and War Minister; Sivela, Justice; J. Ferraz, Finance, Armer, Marine.

On the 23d of August some disorders occurred at Valencia. A portion of the population desired to give a serenade to the Queen. Groups were immediately formed to prevent it. The Council of Ministers assembled, and decided that the sarenade should not take place. The Ministers afterwards demanded of the Queen authority to announce by circulars that the law on the Ayuntamientos (or municipal law, against which the mass of Spanish citizens are ready to rise) should not be enforced until it should have been taken into consideration by new Cortes. The Queen, actuated by the French Envoy, refused, and MM. Onis and Cabello (Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Interior respectively) have in consequence given in their resignation.

It would appear in fact that the Queen has been counselled to set aside and defy Espartero, and to raise up political rivals to him in Leon and in young O'Donuel.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

An extraordinary express received at Paris from Alexandriy the 13th of August conains the following:—"The Viceroy of Egypt has replied by a refusal to the notifications which Rifaat Bey was charged to convey to him. He declared that he would repel force by force, but that he would commit no act of aggression." This announcement, probably quite correct, is considered premature; for though Rifaat Bey, who left Constantinople on the 7th August, with the offer of the Sultan, found on the ultimatum of the Four Powers, may have reached Alexandria on the 12th, yet ten days were allowed Mehemet Ali for the consideration of one proposal, and ten days more for deliberation on another the first relating to the hereditary governorship of the paohalic of Acre, and the second to the hereditary governorship of Egypt alone. He may however, instead of taking advantage of the time granted, have immediately given his reply, in which case it would have reached Toulon by the 29th ult. as stated.

Towards the close of last month it was generally believed that on the arrival at Alexandria of the news that the treaty of London was signed, the Freuch Consul called on the Pacha and persuaded him to yield. Mehemet Ali declared to M. Cochlet that, under existing circumstance, he could not think of giving up the Ottoman fleet; that he confided in Providence, and would leave it to decide on his destinies and those of his family.

Osman Pacha and Soliman Pacha have been ordered, after extinguishing the rebellion in the mountains, to concentre their troops, the first on St. Jean d'Acre, the second on Damascus.

Large reinforcements have been forwarded from this country to the various garrisons in the Mediterranean, especially the Ionion Island. The following corps are under orders, and further detachments of Royal Artillery and Royal Marines will follow:—The 19th Regiment to Malta, the 38th to Corfu, the 42d to Corfu, the 79th to Gibraltar, the 88th to Malta, the 97th to Corfu, and the First Battalion Rifle Brigade to Malta. Part of these regiments are sent to relieve others, but the promptness with which the orders have been issued is rather unusual; and it is believed among the Royal Artillery sent to Gibraltar, that those they are intended to relieve, instead of being sent home, will proceed up the Mediterranean; and they are strengthened in this opinion by the knowledge that a company was sent there from Gibraltar on particular service, without waiting for the arrival of those who were to relieve them, from England.

A letter from from Constantinople, of the 6th August, states that a conspiracy has been detected there, having for its object to murder the Sultan and his Ministers, and to place his brother on throne, under the guardianship of Khosrew Pacha and Halil Pacha. It is stated further, that whilst the Sultan was reviewing some troops on the 28th July, six shots were fired from the ranks, and that two balls penetrated the Sultan's cloak.

Letters from Constantinople, dated 12th August, represent the Turks to be preparing for a serious and formidable campaign. "Forty vessels had been chartered to convey troops and stores to the Syrian coast, and two ships of war, with three frigates, under the command of Captain Walker, were to sail in the same direction." It was also said that 15,000 Austrian troops were to proceed to the coast of Syria. The Porte is forming a camp at Kutayeh, and 8000 troops have recently gone from Europe to re-inforce the army of Asia Minor. The choice of Kutayeh shows that these forces are intended for defence, rather than offence, and for the eventuality of Ibrahim's advance. A serious revolt had taken place in the Asiatic provinces lying between Sinope and Trezibond. A governor had been strangled by the insurgent population. This had necessitated the despatch of a body of Albanian troops by a steamer to Samsoun, which it was thought would quell the revolt.

MEDITERRANEAN.

SYRIA.

FROM THE MALTA TIMES, SEPT, 10.

Although not of very recent date the following transcript of a memorial addressed by the insurgent mountaineers of Lebanon to the EMIR EMIN, on the 11th of June, 1840, becomes, at the present moment, of increasing interest, as showing Mehemet Ali's grinding tyranny in this unhappy country.

"You know, as well as the Emir Bechir, your august father the tyranny which has weighed upon the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon, and the vexations and heavy taxes with which they have been burdened ever since Mehemet Ali governed their country.

"We were the first to submit to him, our soldiers went with his own to wage war at Damascus, Tripoli, and Hama, and the revolts of Saphet, Nabloos, Hebron, and of the Mutualis successively occurred, it was they who, under the Emir Bechir, suppressed them by beating the insurgents, and reducing them under the power of the Pasha. Those services induced us to hope for some alleviation of our sufferings, but by way of recompensing us he seized on our arms, made forced levies of men in our country, and overwhelmed us with evils, of which the account cannot be heard without a feeling of horror.

"When we failed to pay the taxes, our women were laid hold of, and, after being unmercifully beaten, they were suspended by the arms from trees, and left hanging until the whole was paid. The families of such of our brethern as had fallen while fighting the very battles of his Highness, were compelled to pay the taxes to which the deceased were subjected during their lifetime.

"When coal-mines were discovered in the mountains, we were obliged to work them at our own expense, without any salary, and we had moreover to provide ourselves with the tools indispensable for the purpose. Soldiers were placed over us to superintend the works, who held their sticks constantly raised over the unhappy miners. The carriage of the coal was to be effected by us, and at our cost; of the money we laid out in purchasing tools, timber, bags, &c. only one-fourth was refunded and the sums which we paid for the maintenance of the Emirs Boulsuk Bougus, or overseers of the works, never taken into account.

"While building the lazzaretto we were treated in a precisely similar manner. It would be too long to enumerate all the horrible vexations we have endured, and which you know as well as we do; they have reduced us to the miserable condition of the Egyptian fellahs, and, like them, we are ignominiously driven with the stick.

"Additional contributions have been laid on our mills, the masons, carpenters, locksmiths, in short, all the operatives the Government required, have been seized and removed to St. Jean d'Acre and to the quarantine.

"We are ruined and ill-treated; we have neither cattle nor money left; our children have been pressed and incorporated with the regular militia (nizam); our crops, after paying the taxes, are inadequate to our support; our beasts of burden are continually ordered for public service, and we obliged to drive them; to free ourselves from that tyranny we have repeatedly thrown them down precipices, when we could not secretly part with them for whatever price we could get.

"Not long since, when exactions and our brethern in the Haouran, the C... us arms, and sent us to subdue th... on two occasions. We lost man... war, which we made against... with the sole hope of obtainin... grievance s after pacifyin...

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been shamefully deceived and besides our losses in men, those expeditions cost us 2,000 purses (250, 000 talaries.)

" Finally, now that we are ruined, that our brothers and sons are no more, that we groan in bondage and that excess of our sufferings render them intolerable, we have resolved on seeking a refuge in death, or recovering our liberty, and we accordingly have risen in arms against our oppressors.

" We are ready to submit and return to our allegiance: our intention is not to assert our independence, but merely to shake off the yoke which has been imposed upon us. We are determined hereafter to pay only the tax of *mini* on our landed property. Once our demands shall have been acceded to, and when the vexations, conscriptions, forced labour, &c., unknown in the country previous to the Egyptian domination, shall have been abolished, we will submit; but, as we have learned, to our cost, not to trust to the word and written engagements of his Highness, we shall lay down our arms only after those conditions shall have been guaranteed to us by the agents of England and France, in order, should those treaties not be faithfully and punctually executed, that we may appeal to the mediating Powers, and obtain justice from them.

" We shall remain where we are until we receive your reply. If it be conformable to our demands, we shall return to our homes. If not, we are determined to die sooner than submit to the condition under which we laboured previous to the insurrection. You are now aware of our position and resolution. Let the authorities judge and decide.

" Your slaves,

" THE INHABITANTS OF THE MOUNTAINS."

Referring to the terms of the convention, it will be seen, that in any case, all that part of Syria over which the Egyptians have been exercising such dreadful barbarities will return to the present mild sway of the Porte. The friends and admirers of Mehemet Ali may regret this, but let them for a moment reflect that if the ferocious Ibrahim could not, with all his despotism, keep down the rising spirit of the Syrians, it is but a horrid proof of his excessive tyranny. People half armed, without commanders, organization, artillery, ammunition, in a word, without the physical means of success, do not face and provoke almost certain destruction without a very strong incentive, which in this case can be no better than despair, mingled with a burning thirst for revenge even at the sacrifice of the avenger's life. The atrocities of the Egyptians that have provoked this reckless spirit have been dreadful. Who can have read the detail of them without shuddering? Their advance was to be traced by the flames of burning villages, the dying groans of the helpless and innocent slaughtered in the mere wantonness of momentary power, the shrieks of virtue and beauty, first abused and then butchered, and the wild cries of youth, and childhood, wronged, and immolated. Even aged and harmless priests were cut to pieces for mere amusement. To describe in suitable terms the horrors of the excesses committed, would itself be profligacy. And was all this to be tolerated in the nineteenth century? to be overlooked because a hireling press miscalls the monster, who in cold blood not only authorises but commands such dreadful havoc, " an enlightened prince" " a paternal administrator"? It would have been infamy to stand by longer, and see the population of Syria, like that of Egypt reduced in a few short years to one half their original number the survivors being steeped in misery the most abject. The convention in question is one of mercy, of humanity, of civilization, and the parties who have entered into it are entitled to the gratitude of every man of right feelings. What! because a few bribed pens have succeeded in deceiving a certain class into a belief that the despot of Egypt is " the most enlightened sovereign of the age, " were virtuous nations better informed, to join in the absurd cry, and give up a million and half of people to be victims to the vilest passions that can possibly disgrace human nature? Thant heaven the Syrians are saved; they are withdrawn from the dreadful misrule of the unnatural and blood thirsty tyrant.

The commercial body of our countrymen will be happy to learn, that one of the points on which the contracting powers are agreed is, that, even should Mehemet Ali be prudent enough, by acquiescing in thier views to preserve what is offered to him, it will be under the condition that he adopt without reserve the new commercial treaty and the reformed financial system, already with so much advantage introduced into other parts of the Ottoman empire. Egypt will therefore cease to be a mere resort of merchants attached to the Pacha, enjoying the privilege of monopolizing the little trade he has permitted to be carried on by foreigners. A new source will be opened to indedendent commercial enterprise, and we hail it as a joyful prospect.

THE TUKISH QUESTION.

(*From a Correspondent of the Globe.*)

It is notrious that the grand dilemma in relation to Turkey and Egypt has throughout turned upon the disposition of Syria, and for the following reasons: Without the possession of Syria, the power of Mehemet becomes precarious; while, with it, he becomes too powerful, because Turkey would exist then only by his sufferance. In fact, the possession of Syria by either party gives an overwhelming preponderance over its opponent.

The question then is—How are affairs to be settled, seeing that each of those governments refuses to allow Syria to pass into the hands of its enemy? The reply is—Only by bringing an entire new principle into action among all parties.

As we have before stated, there is a line of policy directly bearing upon the delienma-being at once lofty, enlightened, and practicable; by the adoption of which a new nation would arise in the very heart of that part of the Asiatic world, and become the centre of a high destiny for that interesting quarter of the globe.

To exemplify this, it is necessary to attend to the following propositions.

1st. That the Sultan, unassisted, is powerless to retain Syria:

2. That Egpt has no right to possess Syria, further than what the power of lawless violence may confer.

3. That Egypt has a right to independence if she can achieve it.

4. That if Syria remain with Turkey, the independence of Egypt is constantly menaced.

5. That if Syria were possessed by Egypt, the existence of Turkey would be rendered precarious.

6. That the precarious existence of Turkey renders the peace of Europe precarious.

7. That Syria, being a conquered kingdom, has a right to regain her independence if she can.

8. That by the existence of Syria as an independent state, both Turkey and Egypt would be prevented intact:

9. That the natural position of the new state would keep both Turkey and Egypt in check, and prevent either becoming too powerful.

The present most interesting tidings from Syria would seem to point out such a course as decidedly practicable.

The means by which this happy result might be brought about are obvious. Mehemet Ali could not object. He would be protected from the Sultan, and be at perfect liberty to extend, his empire in other directions. More difficulty might with reason be raised by the Sultan, lord paramount as he is of Sy[illegible] but this might be got over. Let a price be paid him for the independence of Syria! How is this to be done? Who is to pay this price? Let us see.

The restoration of the Jews to Syria and Palestine is an event which, if there be any truth in the positive predictions of Scripture, must one day happen. And if there be anything in the signs of the times, and the persuasion which strongly prevails among both Jews and Christians, such an event is not very distant. Whether the return is to take place *en masse*, or gradually, is a question not for discussion here.

It does seem that if the five European Powers would coalesce to settle the question of Eastern affairs upon the basis of Syrian independence, the details might be easily accomplished. To such an arrangement as this France would no doubt cordially agree. It seems quite possible that, circumstanced as she is, the opposition of Turkey could be but feeble. But even that opposition might be waived, if the independence of Syria were to be paid for.

It may be said, " This is all very well; but who is to pay this price? We reply, Let the amount be raised from the resources of Syria, aided by a sum certain, to be contributed by the Jews. This latter amount might be looked upon as the price of the Jews' admission into the rights of citizenship.

It seems likely that an arrangement of this character would give satisfaction to all parties. Mehemet would become the hereditary Sovereign of Egypt. France would be satisfied. The Jews would be virtually restored. The Syrians would joyfully agree—because their country would become independent; and the Jews would assist them in becoming so.

The Jews would undoubtedly emigrate into Syria from all parts of the world; taking with them the elements of civilization and the seeds of European institutions, to acquire in their own land equal rights of citizenship and eligibility. And under the protection and auspicies of the five great European powers, the form of government and independence of the Syro-Judean State might be framed and guaranteed.

Other advantages would also result from such a state of things. Turkey would be relieved from the pressure which is destroying her. The amount she might receive as the price of her consent would resuscitate her energies, and restore her vigour. It would enable her to concentrate her interests; push on her reforms, and again take her station as a powerful nation.

It is at once admitted that the social position of the Syrians appears to offer some difficulties, divided as they are into tribes, almost disconnected from each other. But, in fact, this only proves a necessity for infusing some materials which might tend to consolidate all classes into one well according people. Strong as superstitions are in that country, they are not insurmountable: money will dissipate them, and, therefore, the Jews would be powerful.

The necessity of infusing new materials into the social element of Syria being once admitted, it follows as a self evident proposition that the immigration of the Jews into Syria offers the most natural material.

It seems clear that thus erecting Syria into an independent Power would relieve Turkey from the pressure that is rapidly bearing her into Russian subjection.

Besides, this creation of a new empire in the very midst of Egypt, Turkey, Persia, &c., would create a check upon and balance of power among all.

There would also be a formidable barrier to the ambition of Russia raised up.

Moreover, the implanting of European institutions in Asia (so far as they might be adaptable) would follow; and in all probability would follow the acquisition to England of a new ally, whose friendship would eventually become all important in relation to Eastern affairs.

It appears to us, that if such a line of policy as that comprehended in the preceding observations were heartily and sincerely acted upon, it could (humanly speaking) scarcely fail of successs; while its adoption would at once avert the dangers of war.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The greatest interest has been excited in *Southampton*, by the arrival in the harbour of the *Oriental*, the first of the line of Steamers intended to run between *Southampton* and *Alexandria*, under the new contract with the Government. It is said that she will prove a clipper, her average speed up Channel having been 12 miles an hour, with all her stores, and the greater part of the coals for the voyage to *Alexandria* on board. The *Oriental* is so constructed as to be at once convertible into a war-steamer, carrying four 68 pounders on swivels, and a formidable battery of broadside guns. She will leave with her passengers on the 1st of next month.—(Southampton Herald)

(According to the Advertisement of the Company, their stemers are to reach *Malta* in *nine* days from *England*, in which case the *Oriental* ought to arrive here in the course of this day or tomorrow.—*Ed.*)

For the future, the mails by *sea* are to be despatched from London on the *last day of every month* and those *via Marseilles*, continue to be made up on the 4th.

The last number of the *Portafoglio* states it is *not* the intention of Mehemet Ali to interrupt the transit of the Mails through Egypt, *provided Alexandria be not blockaded*. We have heard otherwise, but we shall be extremely happy should the *Portafoglio's* information prove correct. The papers received yesterday from England mention that *the blockade is to be limited to preventing warlike stores and Troops going to Syria*, and considering that, in this case, the commerce of Egypt and Syria will not be impeded, it is to be hoped that Mehemet Ali will do that which will redound to his credit, more particularly as the mercantile interests will chiefly suffer through a contrary line of conduct; and although the merchants of England would principally feel the inconvenience, it is to be observed that the *French* mails will be equally stopped. But, in the event of the channel through Egypt being closed, *there will be others still open to us*, the most eligible of which appears to be by the Persian Gulf to Bagdad and Trebisond, from which latter place the mails could be conveyed by Steam-Vessels to Malta in *six* or *seven* days—and the difference of time would probably not exceed *ten* or *fifteen* days. Before the arrival of the *Prometheus* with the mails via Marseilles, we may expect a Steamer (probably the *Phœnix*) with despatches from Admiral Stopford, containing instructions respecting the further transmission of these mails and those coming by the *Oriental*.

REMOVE OF TROOPS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

In our last number we furnished a list of the Regiments intended to be removed. We are now enabled to state their destinations, and the Regiments to relieve them. (*We mentioned that the 46th and 48th at Gibraltar were to be removed, but it appears, by the following list, that this is not the case*, Ed.)

To the Mediterranean.

19th regiment, to Malta, and 30th to Corfu, to replace the two regiments which were withdrawn from the Mediterranean, to augment the troops in Canada.

42nd regiment	to relieve the	59th at Corfu.	
79th	,,	,,	33rd, at Gibraltar.
88th	,,	,,	47th, at Malta.
97th	,,	,,	2nd, bat., 60th at
1st bat., Rifle Brigade	,,		92nd, at Malta.

To the West Indies.

33rd regiment	from Gibraltar	to relieve	70th Foot.
47th	,, Malta	,,	74th do.
59th	,, Corfu	,,	89th do.
92nd	,, Malta	,,	14th do.

To Jamaica.

2nd bat, 60th Rifles from Corfu to relieve 68th Foot (*United Service Gazette, Aug.* 22.)

The *Apollo*, troop ship will proceed to Cork to embark the 19th Regt. for Corfu.* (*Hampshire Telegraph*).

(**Should be* Malta.—Ed.)

19th Regt. This corps, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas Hamilton, will embark on board of H. M. Ships *Vanguard* and *Rodney* for conveyance to Malta.—(*U. S. Gazette, Aug.* 22.)

77th Regt A government Steamer is hourly expected here to transport a draught of this regiment, stationed at the heights, to Malta.—(Dover, Aug. 25.

PIRCCY AND MURDER.

Caution to masters of Merchant Vessels, proceeding to Constantinople and Smyrna.

A desperate act of murder and piracy, has been committed on board of a Neapolitan Polacre of 221 tons, bound, with salt, from Trapan in Sicily to Constantinople. Whilst at anchor about Alexandria Troas, between Tenedos and the main, she was boarded by a Caique containing 8 men, (greeks) who after murdering the Captain and mate, robbed the Vessel, of what valuables could be found, and made off. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the fright of the crew, who hid themselves, no clue has been obtained which can lead to the discovery of the Pirates. *Smyrna paper Aug* 20.

We have received the following further particulars —The vessels name is *Concezzione*. On the evening of the 21st Ulto. the crew of the brig observed a boat coming towards them the captain of the vessel went to the gangway to ask them what they wanted, and in a few minutes, they rushed on board without answering, and stabbed the Captain and Mate? the former was shockingly multilated, but did not die until ten hours after he was wounded, the Mate died instantly. Three of the crew, one of whom was a boy 17 years of age, were very severely wounded though not killed. H. M. Ship *Implacable* was in Basika bay at the time, and yet the daring fellows committed the piracy almost in sight of her, and all for the sake of 20 dollars, for they could find no more money. In the morning, a boat from *La Concezione* came under the bows of the *Implacable* for assistance. Capt. Harvey sent the Ssurgeon and Assistant Surgeon on board the brig with some other officers, and they found the crew in a most horrible condition. As yet the pirates have not been discovered, but there are so many about these ports near Mount Athos and Gulf of Saros, that it will be with some difficulty they are found at all Ed.

—We beg to refer Captains of English vessels bound to any port or ports in the Mediterranean to be 2nd number of the *Mandari Shark*. Art. 20—tSect. 4. and inform them, that they are equally bound to be provided with a Teskerê from the Health Office, at the port they last quite, be 2e subject to quarantine, ere they provided with clean bills of health from their respective consulates.

A copy of No. 1 may be seen at our office, Frank street Smyrna. *Mantari Shark.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The last number of the *Portafoglio* states that Admiral Hugon, with *nine* sail of the line, was fallen in with off Cerigo; we know not upon what authority this information is derived, but we find no mention made of his departure from Toulon in the *Semaphore* of the 1st inst, which states that the squadron of *four* ships, under Admiral Rosamel was lying in that Port, where Admiral Lalande in the *Jena* had arrived. Now, adding all these to the *eight* sail already in the Levant under Rear Admiral Lususse, the total force would be *twenty two* sail of the line, which we do not think France, at present, has ready for sea. The *Portafoglio* goes on to say that it is not kown whether Admiral Hugon has proceeded to Egypt, or *stopped in the bay of Suda, Candia*, and observes that France "wishes (*si voglia*) to reserve her mediation." But with such a *demonstrating* force, we do not see how she can be so admitted by the *five* powers, parties to the convention; nor is it, we conceive, probable that they *will* accept of her strong bias in favor of Mehemet Ali, which, in fact, was the sole cause of her not becoming a party to that convention for the pacification of the East. Reverting to the supposition of the *portafoglio* that admiral Hugon has *stopped* in Candia, it may be asked for what object? is it with the view of *forcing* her mediation on the five powers seizing on that island? The *Morning Chronicle* says.

" France will invade Morocco or Tunis" (*which she has been longing to do*) " will occupy Minorca" (*ditto*), " or Cyprus or *Candia*" (*It appears prophetic with regard to the latter island*) " She is certainly mustering, not merely seamen, but troops and land artillery at Toulon, whether to menace with real intent, time will tell. But it behoves us to be on our guard. *We should not be surprized to learn that the French had made, or attempted what they call a coup—and in fact, sought out a second Ancona somewhat nearer the Levant.*

QUINTUPLE TREATY.

The ratifications by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, of the convention for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, have been received in London; the ratification by the Sultan is expected to arrive in about ten days and upon its arrival the exchange of ratifications will take place.—*Observer, Aug.* 23.

(Mr Cooke, Queen's Messenger, who left Malta on the 26th ult was bearer of the ratification by the Sultan, and he would have reached London on the 6th inst, Ed.)

RUSSIA.

We have received imforfation, that General Count Orloff hasbeen appointed by the Emperor Nicholas to the post of Commander-in-chief of the armies now collected in the southern provinces of the Russian empire and on the shores of the Black Sea. Count Orloff was the negotiator of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.—(*Times, Aug.* 24.)

Berlin, Aug. 19.—We hear from the north-east of nothing but warlike preparations and marching of troops in Russia, partly towards Asia Minor, partly towards Circassia.—(*Times Aug.* 25.)

MALTA 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1840.

Since our last number we had a single arrival or departure of a British Ship of War, but a Steamer may be hourly expected to arrive with intelligence from Egypt and Syria, which we hope to announce before going to press. The French Steam-Packet *Lycurge*, which was due on the 7th inst, did not arrive until the night of the 8th, owing to her having encountered bad weather. We have extracts from the papers received by this conveyance and refer more particularly to our *naval intilligence*, by which it will be seen that several ships of the Line are to be put in Commissions, and supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean. The *Rodney* 92, and *Vanguard* 80, have probably taken their departure from England before this time, and the *Hastings* 72, after her arrival in England, and having the necessary repairs done to her, is to return to this Station. The *Donegal*, 78, it is said, is to come to the Mediterranean from Lisbon, which is no longer to be a Flag Station. The Ships to be commissioned are, the *Britannia* 120, (intended for the new flag Ship, instead of the *Queen*, 104, to relieve the *Princess Charlotte*) *Caledonia*, 120, *Calcutta*, 84, (Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts appointed to command her) *Pembroke* 72, and *illustrious* 72. The *Globe* contaradicts *by authority*, the report that Sir Charles Adam is to succeed Admiral Stopford as Naval Commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

Some cargoes of coals are loading here for Cyprus where a depot is to be established, for the use of H. M. Steamers.

NAVAL INTELLIGNCE.

—Sir Samuel Roberts has been appointed to commission the *Calcutta*. Lieut. Levinge to command the *Buzzard*, in the room of Lieut. Fitzgerald, invalided. Capt. Puddicombe, *R. M.*, appointed Paymaster at Plymouth, *vice* Kinsman, *deceased*. Lieut. C. A. Parker, *R. M.*, to be Quartermaster in the Chatham division, *vice* Savage, promoted.

Very active afforts are making to procure men at Portsmouth for the Navy, and, if necessity should arise, the out pensioners of Greenwich Hospital will be called on, and surveyed for service. The greatest activity is also manifest in the several dock-yards. At Plymouth the *Caledonia*, 120 and *Calcutta*, 84, are ordered for commission; and at Portsmouth, the *Pembroke*, 78, and *illustrious*, 72—The *Britannia*. 120, is being equipped with every possible despatch to take out a new commander-in-Chief to the Mediterranean (at present not positively known); and several more large ships are in active progress for the pendant. The *Bilelsle*; 72, expected from Malta, is to proceed to Plymouth, to have new Capstans and other requisites, and will return as soon as completed. The *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. Pring, is to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar with some companies of artillery and their material. A very large quantity of the munitions of war has been lately shipped to Gibraltar.—(*Brighton Gazette.*)

Portsmouth, Aug. 24.—The *Vanguard*, 78, Capt, Sir D. Dunn, is ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean, as soon as she has completed her complement of men. She has on board 800 barrels of ball-cartridges, in addition to her establishment.

The *Britannia*, 120 (flag-ship), was taken into dock on Wednesday, for the purpose of cleaning and inspecting her bottom, and was taken out again on the following day.

The *Inconstant*, Cap. Pring, arrived at Plymouth at the 18th inst. having performed the voyage in the short space of 22 hours—White at Cork she entered a hundred men and boys for general service—She is under orders to take two companies of artillery to Gibraltar, viz. the company which was disembarked last week from the *Vanguard* and another company which arrived here in the *Fearless* and *Lightning* Steamers on the 19th. from Woolwich. Both companies have embarked on board the *Apollo* troop-ship for passage to Plymouth, where they will be transferred to the *Inconstant*.

The *Medea* and *Shearwater* Steamers are destined for China.

Britannia, 120, Capt. J. W. Montagu, flag-ship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, was taken into dock at Portsmouth on Wednesday, to have her copper inspected, and also to ascertain if she had any defects. She has since gone out again, and has been under the sheers to have her bowsprit removed and another put in, and she will commence fitting with all speed for foreign service. The orders arrived on Sunday, but nothing could be done before Wednesday, in consequence of gales of wind. No ship is yet selected for the Admiral to transfer his flag and suite into, although the *Queen* has been named. The crew of the *Britannia* will be completed by a draft of men from the Ordinary, and marines from head quarters. (*U. S. Gazette Aug.* 22.)

Donegal, 78, flag-ship. Rear Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, Knt., K. C. B., Capt. Drake, was lying in the Tagus the 10th inst., shortly to leave the Lisbon station, which is no longer to be under the command of an admiral.—*Id.*

Illustrious, 72, one of the demonstration ships at Portsmouth is ordered to be immediately prepared for commission. Her masts, yards, and spars, &c., are perfectly ready.—*Id.*

Queen, 104, is ready for commission, and it is expected that orders will be issued for Admiral Sir Edward Codrington to transfer his flag and suite to her. She is in the Basin, but not masted,—*Id.*

RODNEY, 92, Capt. R. Maunsell. bent sails and will go into the sound in a few days; she still wants a number of men to complete her crew. Spars are to be sent out in this ship for the erection of sheers in Malta.

St. Vincent, 120. Pressing orders have been sent to the Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth, for this ship to be got ready. She is in dock, and although 240 shipwrights and caulkers are at work on her it will take three months to complete her. She is then to be fitted for service.—*Id.*

Strompoli, steam-frigate, C. W. J. Williams, has completed her stores and hauled off the dockward at Portsmouth. She requires but sevea or eight men to complete and can be ready or sea at any time.—*Id.*

Vanguard, 80, Capt. Sir D. Dunn., K. C. B.., is at Spithead aiting orders. An officer has been sent to Ramsgate, and another to Dartmouth, to try if some seamen can be obtained from either of these ports to complete the crew. The *Vanguard* has had 60 frommen the *Victory*, and can, if necessary, go to sea immediately.—*Id.*

VESUVIOUS, steam ship, is about to be commissioned, Lieut. Batt hoving been ordered to Blackwall to open an establishment to raise men for her. (Com. T. Henderson is appointed to command her.—*Ed.*)

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